1	2	3	4
7.	Haryana	26.2	31.2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	43.4	32.9
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	30.0	29.1
10.	Karnataka	45.6	34.1
11.	Kerala	32.5	34.2
12.	Madhya Pradesh	43.5	30.3
13.	Maharashtra	47.1	33.8
14.	Manipur	33.5	29.2
15.	Meghalaya	55.0	34.3
16.	Mizoram	41.6	37.0
17.	Nagaland	27.7	25.7
18.	Orissa	38.2	32.0
19.	Punjab	30.3	31.8
20.	Rajasthan	41.8	30.7
21.	Sikkim	37.9	37.6
22.	Tamil Nadu	49.5	38.4
23.	Tripura	31.8	30.4
24.	Uttar Pradesh	32.8	28.6
25.	West Bengal	31.6	33.8
26.	A. & N. Islands	35.8	34.9
27.	Chandigarh	36.2	41.5
28.	D. & N. Haveli	38.2	39.9
29.	Daman and Diu	39.3	30.6
30.	Delhi	39.8	34.4
31.	Lakshadweep	27.0	26.2
32.	Pondicherry	38.6	31.8
	TOTAL	39.0	32.7

Ref. Report no: 409 of N.S.S.O. pertaining to 1993-94.

Unemployed Persons Registered with Employment Exchanges

2411. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unemployed persons both skilled and unskilled persons separately, registered with the Employment Exchanges as on 1st January, 1998 and on 1st July, 1998;

(b) the number of persons who got employment through Employment Exchanges from 1st January, 1998 to 10th October, 1998 and figures for corresponding period of last year; and

(c) what specific new steps have been taken to generate employment opportunities in the country during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR (DR. SATYA NARAYAN JATIYA): (a) and (b) The number of job-seekers, all of whom are not necessarily unemployed, who were on the live register of employment exchanges in the country as on 31-12-1997 and 30-6-1998 was 391.40 lakhs and 395.25 lakhs respectively. Out of these, about 82% are estimated to be without any work experience. During the period from 1.1.97 to 30.9.97 and 1.1.98 to 30.9.98, 2.03 lakhs and 1.67 lakhs placements were made by the employment exchanges.

(c) The strategy of the Ninth Plan envisages adoption of technologies which are labour intensive which are simple, cost-effective and easily adaptable in regions characterised by high rate of unemployment and underemployment, improvement in the quality of employment with special thrust on productivity. Recognising the high incidence of underemployment and increasing casualisation of labour, there is a need to enhance employment opportunities for poor. In this context, the Ninth Plan will seek to implement a National Employment Assurance Scheme.

Abolishing the Bonded Labour

2412. PROF. M. SHANKARALINGAM: Will the Minister of LABOUR be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent Government succeed in abolishing bonded labour in our country;

(b) whether there is any pocket of bonded labour in our country;